Confidential Final

## FOCUS REPORT New Chemicals Program

PART I: BACK	ROUND	w	ritten By:	KMB
FOCUS DATE:	11/20/2007	FOCUS CHAIR:	K. Moss	
COMPANY:				
CASE NUMBER(S):	L08-0037 through		and	
PART II: SAT R	ESULTS			
HEALTH: 3 ECO	TOX: 3 OCCUPATIONAL 1-2/	CONSUMER 2 EXPOSURE:	ENVIRONMENTA RELEASES:	AL 3
Additional SAT Information:				
PART III: OTHE	R FACTORS DLUME:	•		12
b. PROD VOL OTHE	ER: *	***		•
c. USE:				c.7
d. REGULATORY H	ISTORY:			C)
e. TEST DATA:				
f.				
g. MSDS:				
h. CATEGORY:		CATEGORY 2:	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 5 5 2
PART IV: SUMMARY OF SAT ASSESSMENT				
CASE NUMBER: LO	8-0037			
POTW removal = 0% time for complete ulti	torr at 25 □C (P) C (M)  P) moderate or aerobic biodegradation were: mate aerobic biodegradation > n sediments = moderate	nonths		

HEALTH: Absorption poor thru skin, good thru lungs, and moderate thru GI tract based on analogs;

submitted test data with this PMN were:

rat acute oral LD100 = 2.0 g/kg with systemic toxic signs, with NOEL = 300 mg/kg;

moderate skin irritation in rabbits; severe eye irritation in rabbits; Ames test was negative; E. coli test was negative; no skin sensitization in mice up to 50% ai (LLNA);



By analogy to PFOA, there is concern for reproductive and developmental effects, liver effects, immunotoxicity, and a marginal concern for oncogenicity. In the assessment conducted by the state of West Virginia with input from EPA, the RfD for oral exposure was determined to be 0.004 mg/kg/day and the RfC for inhalation exposure was determined to be 1 ug/m3. Some of the key findings for non-cancer assessment are for PFOA and/or its salts:

90-day dietary study in male rats - NOAEL = 0.47 mg/kg/day based on liver effects at 1.44 mg/kg/day. The benchmark dose was 1.3 mg/kg/day;

two-generation reproduction study in rats, gavage - LOAEL = 1 mg/kg/day based on increased liver and kidney weights in P and F1 generations;

2-year dietary study in rats - NOAEL = 1.3 mg/kg/day in males based on increased liver weight, hepatic cystoid degeneration, increased ALT enzyme activity, testicular vascular mineralization and LOAEL = 1.6 mg/kg/day in females based on an increase in the incidence of ovarian stromal tubular hyperplasia; the benchmark dose was 0.73 mg/kg/day based on liver effects in males;

26-week oral study in cynomolgus monkeys - LOAEL is from 3 to 10 mg/kg/day based on 30% increased absolute liver weight with no NOAEL;

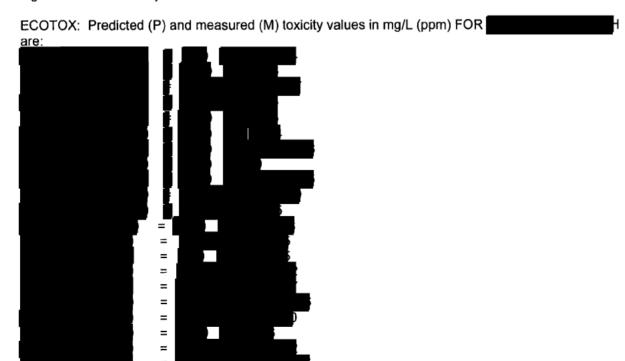
2-week dermal study in rats - increased liver weight and liver pathology;

2-week inhalation study in male rats - liver effects at 7.6 mg/m3; severe toxicity including the death of one animal at 84 mg/m3, increased lung and testes weight at 84 mg/m3;

inhalation developmental toxicity study in rats - maternal deaths, reduced maternal weights, reduced fetal weights at 25 mg/m3;

oral developmental toxicity in rabbits - increase in skeletal variations at 50 mg/kg.

high concern for toxicity





Predictions are based on SAR-test data for PFOA; SAR chemical class = PFOA; pH7; effective concentrations based on 100% active ingredients and mean measured concentrations; DW hardness < 150.0 mg/L as CaCO3; and DW TOC <2.0 mg/L;

moderate concern for aquatic toxicity;

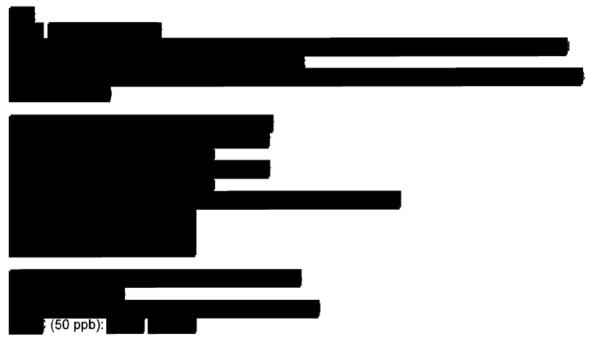
high concern for reproductive toxicity to birds and wild mammals due to chronic toxicity observed in mammals;

assessment factor = 10.0

concern concentration = 0.050 mg/L (ppm)

PART V: RAD RISK RATIONALE: HUMAN HEALTH

PART VI: SUMMARY OF EXPOSURE/RELEASE



PART VII: FOCUS DECISION AND RATIONALE

**DISPOSITION:** LVE Denial

RATIONALE:

L08-0037 was denied based on PBT concerns. The PBT rating for the degradation

product was P2B1T3, but the B rating is uncertain. There were high human health concerns for reproductive and developmental effects, liver effects, immunotoxicity, and a marginal concern for oncogenicity based on analogy to PFOA

). Ecotoxicity concerns for the parent and the deg

product were based on analogue test data and analogy to PFOA. submitted ecotoxicity test data that will apply to this LVE.

PART VIII: CCD DISPOSITION / DD

CCD: